

School Congestion Rivets Attention of Officials on Need for More Buildings

Money and Sites to Care for Children in Double Sessions and Part Time Now Is Authorities' Aim Plan Temporary Relief

Proposals Made for Measures to Bridge Time Until the City "Catches Up"

This is the fifth article of a series on the effects of congestion in the schools upon the education of the city's children. The sixth will appear tomorrow.

By M. Jay Racusin

Now too is the city to be doomed to the part-time and double-session schools, and how is it proposed to check the havoc being wrought upon the education of a large proportion of its school children under the conditions described in The Tribune's series of articles?

The writer does not pretend to offer a solution to these questions. He has, however, obtained the views of those who through official position or expert knowledge are qualified to talk with authority upon the subject.

25 New Schools Needed Yearly
It is the opinion of these that since the prime cause of the congestion is the lack of adequate schoolroom the need is more schools at the earliest possible moment. Many reasons have been assigned for the failure to provide sufficient teaching space in the past, some holding that war-time restrictions on building had much to do with the interruption in school construction, and others asserting that the delay in meeting the emergency was due to the part of the school authorities in previous administrations played a large part.

There are those who point to the difficulty of the ordinary task of supporting the twenty elementary schools of five new high schools required to meet the yearly needs of the growing population, and add that the correction of the delays and mistakes of the past presents a problem of stupendous magnitude, a financial problem resting largely upon the Board of Education and the city authorities.

There is no doubt, it appears, that there should be immediate provision of teaching facilities that will give every child not only a school seat in a crowded class for the full five-hour school day, but also such other special facilities as school libraries, auditoriums, playgrounds and property equipped for music, art, literature, science, and other subjects, and that the city is as necessary to give a well-rounded education to children of a vast variety of abilities and aptitudes.

Yet Toward New Procedure
It is further pointed out that the present method of procedure now prevailing in the bodies that have over all school construction is not eliminated if any headway is made in meeting the emergency. Movement toward this end has already been started, and it is understood that recommendations are being submitted to the Board of Education which, if adopted, are calculated to greatly accelerate school construction.

In the meantime, it is said, the professional staff will be relied upon to meet or adopt such measures in school organization as will afford every child his full day of instruction and opportunity for complete education. This involves, of course, not only the scientific grading of children according to intellectual and physical ability, but the formulation of differentiated courses of study, the adaptation of methods of instruction to meet the needs of pupil groups of various grades of ability and the adoption of fully scheduled which will give every child a well-balanced educational program of study, work and play.

Money to Be Made Available
Money and sites are now available or it is said, it is said. It is argued that the Board of Education should adopt such immediate measures as will prove most efficient in assisting the Bureau of Construction and Maintenance to meet the abnormal demands made upon it.

Among the proposals for taking care

of the child in the classroom while an effort is being made to catch up with the building plans are:

1.—That all first year and opportunity classes (where children are not up to grade) shall be limited to not more than twenty-five pupils. It is thought also that thirty-five pupils should be a maximum for all other normal classes. Some of the classes now have more than fifty.

2.—That at least three parallel courses of study be authorized for pupils in the elementary schools.

3.—That there shall be a course for normal children following closely the topics now laid down in the course of study, but with certain modifications to harmonize the work with modern ideas. For example, pictures should be used more extensively in the teaching of geography, science, civics, literature, etc. Grammar might well be omitted until the seventh year and emphasis placed on oral and written expression. Spelling might well be taught from a list of a thousand words commonly used by children of elementary school age.

4.—That there shall be a course for slow children which would consist of fundamentals, with emphasis on minimum essentials. This course would be for pupils who intend to leave the school at the earliest opportunity. The use of pictures, as indicated above, should be made an important feature of this course in order to save time and to make a vivid impression on the minds of the pupils.

Rapid Advancement Course
5.—That there should be a course for rapid advancement pupils containing virtually the same material as the normal course, but covered in a shorter time.

6.—In order to determine the group to which any pupil shall be assigned, it is recommended that standard intelligence and standard accomplishment tests be used in conjunction with teachers' ratings. The pupils to be transferred among these groups as their ability seems to warrant.

The detailed views of school officials and other authorities will be presented in succeeding articles.

Going On To-day

DAY
American Museum of Natural History; admission free.
Metropolitan Museum of Art; admission free.
Aquarium; admission free.
Brooklyn Museum; admission free.
New York Historical Society; admission free.
Van Cortlandt Park Museum; admission free.
Zoological Park; admission free.
Hall of Fame; admission free.
University Heights; admission free.
Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, Broadway and 15th Street; admission free.
National and Men's Exposition, Grand Central Palace, all day.
Meeting New York State Hotel Association, Hotel Pennsylvania, 12th Street, 12 o'clock.
Lecture by Randolph Bedford, "Politics in Australia," Town Hall, 123 West Forty-third Street, 11 o'clock.
Study hour for manufacturers and designers conducted by General, Metropolitan Museum of Art, 10 o'clock.
Lecture by Janet Richards on "Public Questions," Hotel Plaza, 18-46 o'clock.
Christmas Bazaar for the benefit of Nichols School for the Deaf, at Central Club for Nurses, 152 East Forty-fifth Street, 4 o'clock.
Lecture for Public School Children on "New York City's Water Supply," Museum of Natural History, 2 o'clock.
Meeting of the Century Theater Club, Hotel Commodore, 1:30 o'clock.
Lecture by Henry Churchill King on "The Personal and Ethical Approach," New York University Auditorium, 109 Washington Square East, 4 o'clock.
NIGHT
Dinner of the Academy of Political Science, Hotel Astor, 7 o'clock.
Dinner of "The Outlook for a Stable Monetary System Abroad," by Eliot Wadsworth and Baron de Carter, Hotel Commodore, 7:30 o'clock.
Dinner of the University of Michigan Club, in honor of Senator-elect Royal S. Copeland, Aldine Club, 200 Fifth Avenue, 8:30 o'clock.
First showing of motion picture "Uncle America," taken in Near East by Near East Relief, Town Hall, 123 West Forty-third Street, 9 o'clock.
Discussion of the Labor Co-operative Bank.

Harvard-Yale Football Game
Saturday, Nov. 25

Special Trains will leave New York for New Haven at 7:38 a. m. and at short intervals thereafter until 11:04 a. m.

To avoid congestion and delay in reaching Yale Bowl, buy your railroad ticket in advance and—

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'Go to Hell' to Court Gets 250 Days in Jail

Joe Nokowskie, who ignored subpoenas to appear as a witness in the Supreme Court in White Plains and said courts and judges all could "Go to Hell," was taken before Justice Morschauser in that court yesterday on a body attachment. He was fined \$250 for contempt of court, and told he could serve out the fine at the rate of \$1 a day.

"It is about time," said Justice Morschauser, in imposing sentence, "that men of your type realize that you must obey the law's mandates. You say you can't speak English; the trouble is you speak the wrong kind of English."

by Frederick C. Howe and Walter F. McCabe, meeting of Teachers' Union, 2 West Sixty-fourth Street, 8:15 o'clock.
Lecture by Everett Dean Martin on "The Passing of the Old Liberalism," People's Institute, Cooper Union, 8:15 o'clock.
Lecture by William B. Dinwiddie on "Rebuilding the Acropolis at Athens," Columbia University, 8:15 o'clock.
Meeting of the Labor Defense Council, 210 East Fifth Street, 8 o'clock.
Lecture by Rabbi Maurice H. Harris on "The New Palestine," Temple Israel, Ninety-first Street, near Broadway, 8 o'clock.
Lecture by C. A. Richards on "The Allied Debt from the Viewpoint of the Private Citizen," 186 Chrystie Street, 8 o'clock.
Lecture by Rev. Milton Ellis on "Who are Heroes?" Hebrew Technical School for Girls, Fifteenth Street and Second Avenue, 8:15 o'clock.
Meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, 8 o'clock.
Lecture by Edgar C. Raine on "Alaska," Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, Academy of Music, 8:15 o'clock.
Interfraternity Conference, Hotel Pennsylvania, 8 o'clock.

BOARD OF EDUCATION LECTURES
All trend of the times lectures on "The Ship Subsidy and the American Merchant Marine."
First of the hour on "The Pool," by Channing Pollock. Illustrated by stereopticon.
Second of the hour on "This Freedom," by A. S. M. Hutchinson.

Manhattan and the Bronx
"Boots That Every One Should Know—Shakespeare's 'Hamlet'." By Professor Carter Troop, at Public School 132, 182d Street and Wadsworth Avenue, 10 o'clock.
"Plays of the Hour," by Miss Ada Street, at New York Public Library, Woodstock branch, 125 East 16th Street, The Bronx.

Own Elevator Elevates See To Safety in College Girl War

Hoists Advocate of the Torch for Women's Colleges to His Office, Where He Takes Cover Against Volleys of Shocked Protests From Without

Alonso B. See, president of the A. B. See Elevator Company and author of the now celebrated dictum "all women's colleges ought to be burned," was out on a limb yesterday with the wolf pack snapping at his heels.

Mr. See declined to be talked to by reporters who stormed his citadel yesterday afternoon. This makes him the holder of at least one record. He is the only individual in New York who is not bubbling over with the desire to break into print on the subject of the thoughts of Alonso B. See on the higher education of women. Mr. See started the controversy. Eager hands reach out to carry it forward. It is Alonso B. See against the world.

The A. B. See Elevator Company is housed in a pleasant and impressive building at 52 Vesey Street. Mr. See has offices on the second floor. The charming women who work in Mr. See's office do not wear high heels, short skirts or bobby hair.

Father and Son Hold the Fort
Mr. See himself is a nice, fatherly looking gentleman, with white hair and blue eyes and glasses, with a New England cast of countenance. The reporters were able to catch that much of an impression of him as he dashed for his private office upon his return from luncheon. The task of stalling the inquisitive he left in the capable hands of his son, Mr. Philip See Jr., an upstanding party of about twenty years, who possesses the valuable quality of being able to grin and be adamant at the same time.

"My father will not say anything more on the matter," young Mr. See said after a brief visit to the inner office. "He says he has nothing to add to what he has said before." Young Mr. See did indicate that his father had not expected the letter to be published. James S. Herrick, who received the world-shattering document, has said that Mr. See gave his permission for the publication. But, although Mr. See was reticent, there were others who were anxious to talk. One of these was Dr. Frank D. Blodgett, the head of Adelphi College, Brooklyn. It was a request for a contribution to Adelphi College's

endowment campaign for \$1,000,000, which uncorked the vials of the elevator magnate's wrath.

"College girls are slangy, they swagger, smoke cigars, paint and powder their faces, use lipstick, wear high-heeled shoes and dress indecently," according to Mr. See's arraignment. That is just part of what he wrote to Mr. Herrick.

Calls See Unfortunate
"Mr. See has been unfortunate in his acquaintance with college women," Dr. Blodgett said. "We do not seem to have any of the kind he describes around Adelphi. I should not care to say that slang is never used by Adelphi girls, but the smoking, swaggering, painted and brazen-mannered beings so vividly described do not greet the eye, either among our undergraduates or the splendid group of alumnae."

Virginia C. Gildersleeve, dean of Barnard, gazed down on Mr. Alonso B. See from a great height. "It does not seem to me worth while to comment on it in any detail," she said, "since he is evidently not acquainted with women's colleges, and his statements are so extreme and unreasonable. What he says seems to be convincingly refuted by the character and work of the thousands of graduates of our women's colleges."

Even more severe is Professor Philip

O. Badger, dean of the School of Commerce of New York University, who comes right out in class and calls Mr. See "an extreme reactionary." His letter, Professor Badger says, "portrays the mind wholly out of touch with modern conditions."

On the subject of college women in industry one of the big employers of New York which does not agree with Mr. See's dictum is the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which has 4,500 women and girls on its pay roll, many of them college women.

Make Fine Statisticians
"College girls are most satisfactory for positions which require specialized training," an official of the company said yesterday. "We use them with excellent results in such positions. We find that they make first-rate statisticians and that they are also capable and efficient in library work. Of course, we employ other than college trained women, but we do not think as Mr. See does about the college woman."

Sidney E. Mezes, president of the College of the City of New York, has seen "extremely few" college girls of the type described by Mr. See. On the other hand, he says: "The large majority of those I have known have been among the nation's responsible and competent workers and have become good wives and excellent mothers."

It was Dr. Paul Klapper, dean of the School of Education at City College, who took Mr. See's own words and hurled them right back at him again: "Surely," said Dr. Klapper, "Mr. A. B. See does not hold that the young man who goes to college acquires vulgarity with no compensating virtues? Why does he assume that the young woman cannot gain at least as much as the young man from a college course? Every man is entitled to his opinion, but before uttering an opinion that

may do harm to an American institution that is contributing to our culture he ought to be sure of his facts. "The American college woman has learned from modern psychology and philosophy, the stuff concocted only for the diseased brains of college professors, the simple lesson that facts are necessary before instituting an opinion. Above all, she has learned the dignity of humility. Like the angels, she hesitates to tread where others rush in."

String Quartet in Concert

"Meditation on Old Bohemian Choral" at Aeolian Hall

A "Meditation on an Old Bohemian Choral" by the Czech composer Josef Suk was the novelty of the second concert of the New York String Quartet yesterday evening at Aeolian Hall—an appropriate number, as the names of the players seemed unmistakably Czech or Slovak. It was a short, agreeable piece, preserving the medieval atmosphere of the old St. Wenceslaus choral, which is its theme. The principal difficulty was that, in spite of its medieval spirit and ecclesiastical atmosphere, it was hard to find out just what the choral itself was. From beginning to end it was so thoroughly harmonized that it hardly could be distinguished from the rest, it had to be gathered from the short unaccompanied fragments vouchsafed from time to time. This was not, strictly speaking, the first New York performance of the work; it had been given privately last spring.

Ravel's F Major Quartet intensified a modern atmosphere mitigated by Mozart's in G minor. On the whole the Most of this matter, containing Christmas gifts, was destined for the interior of Germany and the stricken countries of Central Europe.

Chicago Family to Hunt Big Game in Africa

Frederick S. Colburn, Wife and Daughter Sail on Rochembeau

Frederick S. Colburn, Chicago manufacturer, sailed yesterday on the French liner Rochembeau with his wife and fifteen-year-old daughter, Myra, on a trip to South Africa, where he will pass three months with his family on a hunting expedition. He took two photographers and a large quantity of ammunition.

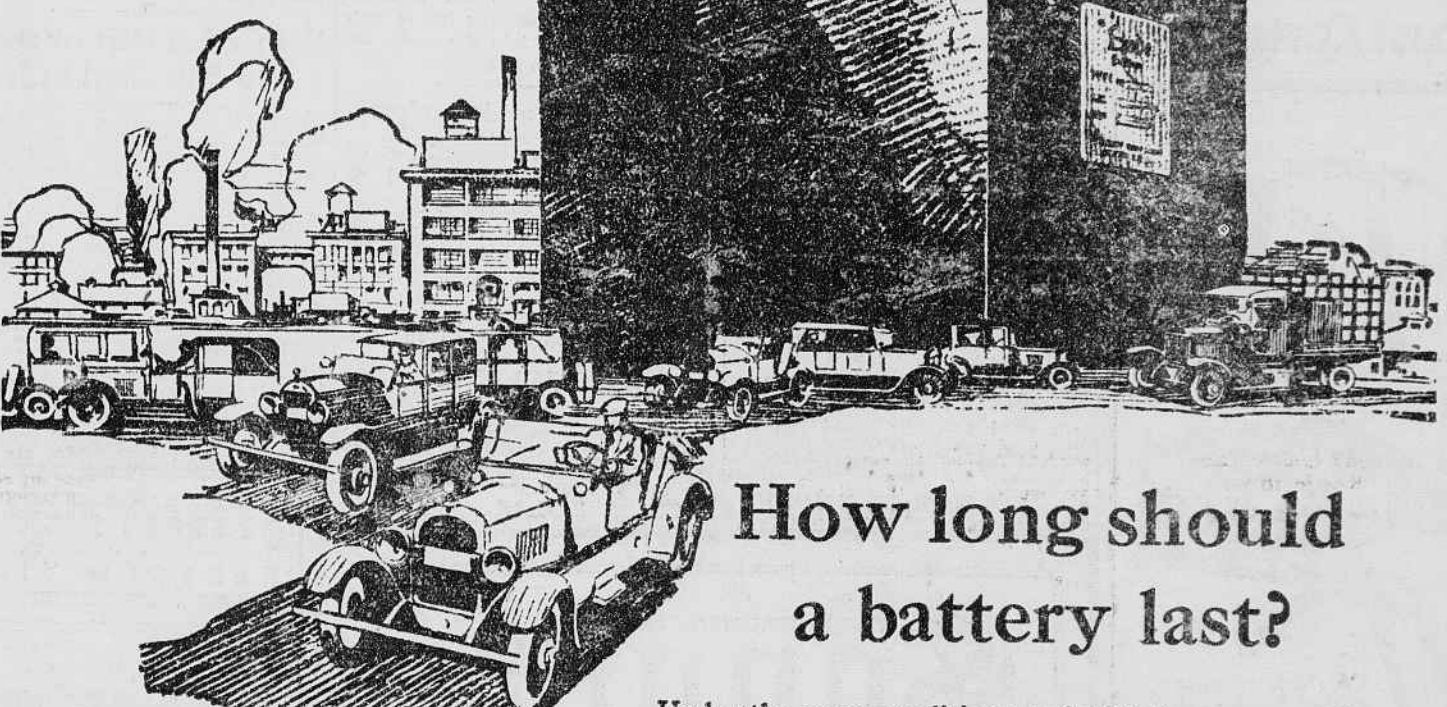
When the Colburns reach South Africa they will be met by the British guide, Cunningham, who escorted the late Colonel Roosevelt on his hunt. Mr. Colburn said his wife and daughter were both expert horsewomen and had considerable experience in the use of arms.

Professor Emile Legouis, who holds the chair of English literature in the University of Sorbonne, Paris, said on the liner after completing a six weeks' lecture tour in this country. He visited Eastern universities and said he was pleased to find an increase in the number of students in this country who incorporate English literature in their curriculum.

Jean Ridder, French baritone, who has been on a concert tour in Canada, also sailed with his wife and six children, all of whom are named after characters of well known operas.

The United American liner Mount Carroll sailed yesterday for Hamburg carrying 6,000 bags of parcel-post. Most of this matter, containing Christmas gifts, was destined for the interior of Germany and the stricken countries of Central Europe.

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Hydro Storage Battery Co., 220 E. 9th St.
Ignition Specialties Co., 125 West 81st St.
Edwin Martin, 212 West 80th St.
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The Todd Electric Co., 128 Lafayette St.
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National Storage Battery Co., 340 Third Ave.
Pettit & Butler, 1540 Flatbush Ave.
The L. & E. Electric & Hardware Co., 4839 New Utrecht Ave.
The Trunk, Inc., 2932-34 Ocean Parkway.
BRONX
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Boulevard Battery & Ignition Service Station, 1159 Southern Blvd.
Hollander Co., Grand Concourse at 187th St.
Hub Battery Service Station, 547 E. 161st St.
Melrose Battery Service Co., 361 E. 161st St.
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Astoria, Astoria Battery Co.
Babylon, H. Clayton Smith.
Bay Shore, H. W. Bull.
Corona, Acme Storage Battery Service.
East Hampton, I. Y. Halsey Automobile Co.
Floral Park, Williams Exide Service.
Flushing, Huebner's Exide Battery Service.
Freeport, G. Bennett Smith.
Glen Cove, Burns Battery Sales & Service.
Great Neck, Auto Electric Service Co.
Hempstead, J. H. Welmer Battery & Engineering Co.
Huntington, Suffolk Electric Co.
Islip, Islip Battery Station.
Jamaica, Jamaica Battery & Engineering Co.
Long Island City, Leek's Exide Battery Service, 29 Jackson Ave.
Long Island City, Greener Storage Batteries Co., Inc., Bridge Plaza N. and Jackson Ave.
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Patchogue, Suffolk County Buick Co.
Riverhead, Riverhead Service Garage.

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